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than half the megatonnage in the super-power arsenals.

We are told that many young people share a feeling of hopelessness about the future and don't believe they can have an influence on national and global issues. Dr. John Mack, a Harvard University psychiatrist, concluded on the basis of an extensive study that young people today "are deeply disturbed by the threat of nuclear war, have doubts about the future and their own survival." He concludes, "We may be raising a generation without hope."

We are here today to tell you that we reject this epithet. Not only do we have a vision of hope, but a commitment to share this vision with others, and a determination to make this vision a reality.

As we undertake our small part in the quest for enduring peace, we recognize that war has become obsolete as a means of deciding national differences. People everywhere in the world are beginning to know it, but governments don't know it yet. While we respect the sovereign equality of all countries and support their efforts to promote peace, it is also clear that government representatives are often inhibited by provincial mandates and intolerant national bias. Watching the U.N. proceedings earlier this fall, I thought of how fluently and ardently the representatives of each nation spoke up for their sides. But nobody spoke up for everybody, for that faceless, stateless body we are all part of called "humanity." If nations are not to wage war against fellow nations, they must come to better understand one another. We believe it is essential to promote informal friendly relations between nations and those young individuals who may one day be destined to lead nations.

While the young suffer a disproportionate share of the evil burden of war, only too rarely do we share in any role in the conduct or prevention of war. Yet we believe firmly in the energy, promise, and idealism of youth, and that—at least in part—the future will be what we endeavor to make of it. Acknowledging by our very name—the Millennium Society—that we are custodians of the Earth for but a fleeting moment in the vast reaches of Time, we believe that preventing war and its threat to the survival of humankind is the greatest challenge facing our generation today.

According, our founders, through incorporators assembled here today at the City of Chicago, have agreed to the present Articles of Incorporation, and do hereby establish an international charitable organization dedicated to peace to be known as the Millennium Society.

By bringing together young women and men of excellence from throughout the world—without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion—we hope to help foster international fellowship and free and open discourse between all peoples on an unofficial and non-governmental basis.

In the war-torn and divided world of today, it's ironic to note that some 200 million years ago the entire world was united in the single great continent called Pangaea. Long before humankind evolved, Pangaea began to break apart. By 150 million years B.C.E., the land had divided into two great continents, Laurasia, comprised of what is now North America, Europe, and northern Asia, and Gondwanaland, consisting of South America, Africa, Australia, and the Indian sub-continent.

The ancient division between Laurasia and Gondwanaland is evident today not so much in the separated land masses as in the tremendous economic and social disparity between the Northern and Southern hemispheres. We have seen that many of the

people of the world live today much as their ancestors did when the First Millennium began. And we are determined to do our part to help develop a more equitable sharing of the world's resources.

## THE MILLENNIUM SCHOLARSHIPS

In particular, the Millennium Society has been established to help pass the torch of peace on to ensuing generations. December 31, 1999 C.E., will mark the advent of the Millennium Scholarships. The Corporation will sponsor select Millennium Scholars—versatile and exceptional young women and men from all regions and pursuits showing great promise for leadership and with a demonstrated commitment to peace—to participate in a worldwide program of university-level educational exchange.

## THE WORLD MILLENNIUM CHARITY BALL

The Society will also sponsor educational conferences, charitable fundraisers and other activities. You have already heard of our plans for an international gathering of diverse young leaders from all the continents of the world on New Year's Eve, 1999 C.E. We will gather at the Great Pyramid of Cheops at Giza, Egypt, to hail the dawn of the Third Millennium with a united demonstration for peace and celebration of the brotherhood of humankind.

By way of background, the idea that grew to become the Millennium Society began with a group of graduating Yale seniors in the spring of 1979. It was at Mory's, the traditional, 134 year old New Haven drinking club, that we made a pact to take up the pledge of friendship from O. Henry's classic short story, "After Twenty Years," and arrange a rendezvous in 20 years time. When we realized that meant the landmark year of 1999, it was clear a larger gesture was demanded.

The idea for a seminal Millennium gathering quickly outgrew the original group of college friends, and today the Society is led by an international Board of Directors comprised of select young leaders from Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, and the Americas. Earlier this year the Millennium Society was incorporated as a nonprofit corporation with representatives in some 31 nations.

In 1980 we began the search for the quintessential location to hold the epochal event. After considering Stonehenge, the mysterious circle of stones in England, and Machu Picchu, the lost city of the Incas in the Andes, the Society declared a unanimous choice: The Great Pyramid of Cheops at Giza, Egypt.

Cesar stood there, so did Napoleon. It is the sole survivor of what the Roman knew as "De Septem Orbis Spectaculis"—the Seven Wonders of the World. Standing in the desert at the crossroads of the three great continents of the Old World, it is the most timeless location on Earth, a symbol of civilized man's earliest dreams.

We have also arranged with the Cunard Line to charter the renowned ocean liner RMS Queen Elizabeth 2 beginning December 21, 1999. Some 1,750 young world leaders will embark from New York City aboard the QE2 for a "floating United Nations"—a conference on international peace—during the ten day voyage to Alexandria, Egypt.

In sixteen years you will find us with our hair a bit grayer, perhaps a bit less spring in our walk. Some of us here today will no doubt be missing from that gathering. But you will not find us with any less hope or idealism, or confidence in the ultimate triumph of humankind. For there are thousands of young minds in all the lands of the world who yearn for the spirit of cooperation and peace, and who are willing to work for it. These are the young friends we seek.

And so let us lend our voices to the words of William Faulkner, who declared in his acceptance speech before the Nobel Prize Committee:

"I believe that mankind will not merely endure: He will prevail."

## ON FINAL PASSAGE OF S. 452, THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS ACT OF 1983

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, when this Senator was but an unfamiliar and awed freshman in these hallowed halls, I was approached by a Senate staffer who thrust a prospectus for construction of a new Federal building under my snoot and urgently demanded my signature. I wanted to better understand that curious method of legislating which would approve new construction projects by merely having Senators "sign off" on the prospectus. I requested a meeting of the Environment and Public Works Committee to discuss this means of authorizing construction of multimillion-dollar Federal buildings. Then chairman of the committee, JENNINGS RANDOLPH, was swift to grant it. He has always been most accommodating and kind to me. I later learned that this process was known as "11(b)."

Section 11(b) refers to a section of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 which authorizes either the Committee on Public Works of the Senate or the House of Representatives to, by resolution, instruct the General Services Administration (GSA) to "study and report" to Congress on the need for a Federal building in a designated area.

Further, it states that the GSA shall make this report to Congress within a "reasonable" time and that the report shall contain all other information required to be included in any prospectus of the proposed public building project.

Section 11(b) is a trap and a travesty for the taxpayer—let me provide book page, and hymn number.

On February 26, 1982, the GSA submitted to Congress one of those odious 11(b) reports which had been ordered up by the House Public Buildings Subcommittee. They are a tough lot over there—and the staff plays a nastier game of hardball than do the members. The subcommittee recommended construction of a Federal office building in Chicago at an estimated cost of \$92 million. Representative John G. Pary, from the fifth district of Illinois, was then chairman of the House Subcommittee on Buildings and Grounds of the Committee of Public Works and Transportation.

Here I then share with you a brief chronology of the events surrounding this dazzling and extraordinary project. The House had first requested the 11(b) report on the Chicago project in August 1981. The prospectus alluded to a question of whether the building was even necessary, and stated that the project was not on GSA's list of project priorities over the

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buildings program of the Government through this grubby wheeling and dealing. As long as they are allowed to authorize and deauthorize old projects at will in order to extort new projects they will surely never agree to reform the public buildings program as the Senate has worked to do for these past years.

It is ironic that, at the same hour the House committee was meeting in emergency session to manipulate the buildings program, the Senate debated and unanimously passed S. 452, the "Public Buildings Act of 1983." For 4 years—and tireless work by Chairman, STAFFORD, Senator RANDOLPH, Senator MOYNIHAN and myself—the Senate has repeatedly passed this reform bill by ever increasing majorities only to have it fall on barren and stony ground in the House. There are staff members in the House who smile wryly as they read this. They think they will likely outwit and outwait us all. I do not.

Under this legislation, building projects would only be authorized by act of Congress—like most every other program of Government—instead of by resolutions of the Public Works Committees. It would also take an act of Congress to deauthorize. This would put an end to their high old fun and intrigue.

Incidentally, another of the many excellent reforms of this legislation is to repeal the Public Buildings Act of 1959, including the unconstitutional section 11-b that the House has used again and again with bloated and gleeful success over the years.

As far as this individual Senator is concerned, I think it high time to put the House on notice. The Senate will no longer allow the House to slip us the "Royal Order of the Green Weenie" and continue to deal with us unconscionably. Then, and only then, will they sit down at the table with the Senate and talk quite seriously about public buildings reform legislation. And, Mr. President, I assure you there will be another day for they must return their snouts to the trough before the Newark building can be constructed and before the St. Louis building can be renovated. While Chairman HOWARD requested \$39 million for Newark, the conferees on the continuing resolution granted design funds only. I will be ready. It may even be more important to load the cannon for some of the senior staffers over there. They swing a scythe in a wider arc than any elected Congressman in either body. They are a wily, tough, moving and bobbing target—but I think we can bag them yet. The taxpayers should hope so, too.

## THE MILLENNIUM SOCIETY

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, 3 days ago in Chicago a new organization dedicated to fostering international peace, tolerance, and understanding was announced. The Millennium Society intends to dedicate itself to exam-

ining some of the great issues facing mankind in the balance of this century and into the next century.

A millennium, of course, is a period of 1,000 years. In less than two decades we will be at the year 2000. It seems fitting and proper that interested citizens from around the world undertake efforts to foster an international effort to celebrate the millennium in a manner which encourages international understanding and peace.

I ask unanimous consent that the statement by the chairman of the board of the Millennium Society, Mr. Edward McNally, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS BY EDWARD E. McNALLY, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, THE MILLENNIUM SOCIETY

In thinking about why we are here today I stopped by the Library of Congress last week to see what the New York Times had to say about the Turn of the Century in 1900. The headlines were strikingly familiar, so much so that many of them could have come out of the paper today. "Harlem Desparado Shoots Four Men." "Basketball Mob Nearly Kills Referee." "Secret Arsenal Found in Manila." "Uprising Feared in Korea." "Drifter Found Dead with 70,000 Dollars."

But I don't mean to make it sound like nothing has changed. Other headlines talked about "Statehood for Arizona" and "Smallpox in Brooklyn." On New Year's Eve 1899, crusading saloon wrecker Cary Nation was being held in a Wichita jail restricted under quarantine. The mayor of Bowling Green, Kentucky, was completely encased in ice when a water hose burst while fighting a City Hall fire. And I was especially relieved to read one New York headline declaring: "Kidnappers' Pony Identified."

On New Year's Eve 1899, President McKinley was in the White House and accused of interfering in Nicaragua. Teddy Roosevelt, Governor of New York, was holding court in Albany. In Peking the discharge of mighty guns to mark the Midnight hour created a scarce, and Chinese troops were sent to discover whether the city had been attacked or whether it was a Boxer uprising. In Berlin the German Emperor attended a New Year's Eve service, and gave thanks for the blessings promised by the century about to begin. The world had yet to hear of young Adolph Hitler, who on that night seemed no different than any other eleven-year-old Austrian boy.

The news accounts of the day focused on the Turn of the Century, examining the hundred years gone by and looking ahead to the wonders that another hundred years would bring. The landmark anniversary we approach—New Year's Eve 1999—marks not only the Turn of the Century, but the Turn of the Millennium. It is fitting that we look not only on the past hundred years, but on the progress of humankind since the First Millennium ended some thousand years ago.

As the year 1000 C.E. approached, there was widespread fear among the people of the Old World that the twilight of the Millennium would mark the end of the world by some unseen force of heaven or nature. Christians believed that the Biblical revelations of St. John the Divine prophesied a fiery doom for the Millennium milepost.

After beginning with such gloomy forebodings, the Second Millennium has wit-

nessed great strides for humankind. Agriculture, nutrition, and medicine made quantum leaps. Great institutions of learning, science, and public welfare were founded. Literacy and basic primary education became commonplace as the invention of movable type in the 1400's gave birth to the expanded sharing of ideas through newspapers, journals, and books of every description. It was Columbus' epic voyage that linked the hemispheres and, in the words of historian John Fiske, "mingled the two streams of human life which had flowed for countless ages apart." Thus the peoples of the Old and New Worlds discovered each other and became united in commerce and trade. There was a Renaissance, and at various times in various hands classic art forms flourished. New and sometimes timeless expression was found in music, architecture, theatre, dance, poetry, and later film. It was an age of discovery and exploration. Deserts were crossed, oceans probed, mountains temporarily conquered. Men walked on the moon. And in ever-increasing ways, science and technology were developed and harnessed to serve the needs of humankind.

But the unfinished history of the Second Millennium is also a history of famine and disease, of fear and abuse, of technology harnessed to build empires and subjugate—even exterminate—whole peoples. Man's inhumanity to man revealed its awful face in the endless conduct of wars waged at an ever-accelerating pace. Where in the Dark Ages wars were fought ponderously—by hand and on foot—by small numbers of men far removed from the scattered cities, war in the Twentieth Century grew to engulf the energies and populations of entire continents.

Nearly seventy years ago, a war broke out that was to cost the world the "flower of a generation." Named before we knew to number such global nightmares, the Great War—the War to End All Wars—was followed in twenty years time by an even larger conflagration. And World War II gave birth to atomic weaponry.

Now as the year 2000 C.E. approaches, there is again widespread fear that the twilight of the Millennium will mark the end of the world. Today that unseen force is spawned not by heaven or nature but by humankind itself. The scorching of the Earth by nuclear war would be the ultimate catastrophe, meaning not only the loss of a generation, but the destruction of all humankind. Without judging the mistakes of our forefathers, we realize we can never again afford their risk.

As one great leader, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, wrote:

"When we get to point, as we one day will, that both sides know that in any outbreak of general hostilities, regardless of the element of surprise, destruction will be both reciprocal and complete, possibly we will have sense enough to meet at the conference table with the understanding that the era of armaments has ended and the human race must conform its actions to this truth or die."

Eisenhower's successor, John F. Kennedy, summed it up this way: "Total war makes no sense . . . in an age when the deadly poisons produced by a nuclear exchange would be carried by wind and water and soil and seed to the far corners of the globe and to generations yet unborn." This scenario was confirmed just last month by the release of an extraordinary study developed by over a hundred Soviet and American biologists, which described the pitch-dark, bone-chilling "nuclear winter" that would be brought on by the detonation of even less

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next 5 years, suggesting then that "GSA will reassess the need for the project before awarding any construction grants."

On February 18, 1983, the House committee announced a hearing in Chicago concerning public building needs. On Friday, February 26, the GSA submitted an 11(b) report to OMB which recommended construction of the Federal office building in Chicago at a cost of \$92 million. On that same day, GSA hand delivered the 11(b) to the Senate and House committees. On Monday, March 1, the House committee conducted hearings in Chicago, chaired by none other than the redoubtable Representative Fary, chairman of the Subcommittee on Buildings and Grounds, right there in his own district. There was an obvious rush to hurry this gem along because the Democratic primary elections were to be held in Chicago on March 16. Unfortunately or fortunately—pick one—Congressman Fary was defeated—yet, the House continued to press the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works for their recommendation on this plum or turkey—pick one—for Representative Fary.

No opportunity was ever provided for OMB or the administration to comment before the Chicago building proposal was submitted to Congress. This is the usual case for 11(b) reports. They are wretched and mindless excesses of self-serving politicians.

S. 452, the Public Buildings Act of 1983, and its predecessors, S. 533, the act of 1981 which passed the Senate by a vote of 93 to 0, and S. 2080, the Act of 1980 which passed just as overwhelmingly, all seek to repeal this 11(b) process. But it would appear that 11(b)'s are highly addictive and habit forming to certain persons—mostly staffers who are long of tooth and short of tact—in the other body and so S. 533, the act of 1981, was dead in the water even before the conference on the bill began.

Additionally, I have now recently learned that the Office of Legal Counsel of the U.S. Department of Justice has determined to include section 11(b) in its compilation of statutes that contain legislative veto devices that are prohibited by the case of *INS* against *Chadha*. Requiring the Administrator of GSA to make particular investigations or to begin construction of any particular building by one committee of either House of the Congress is clearly outside the plenary legislative process. The decision in *INS* against *Chadha* states that such actions can be accomplished only:

In conformity with the express procedures of the Constitution's prescription for legislative action: Passage by a majority of both Houses and presentment to the President.

Perhaps this new ruling will have some rarefied influence over some of the known offenders in the other body. Many of my House peers—on both sides of the aisle—are as fed up

as I am with the current process. It is a pick pocket approach that galls any thoughtful legislator.

The Senate has overwhelmingly passed this measure on two previous occasions, but we have always been unable to come to an agreement in conference. Can one see why? The 11(b)'s are always the primary sticking point in these conferences.

I urge my colleagues to support passage of S. 452, the Public Buildings Act of 1983. It has been 34 years since the last act. And as to acts, it is time to clean up this one—and call a halt to these various plums and blobs of brick and mortar which are produced in Congress with a rapidity that surprises even the toughest and wildest of politicians.

## MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Saunders, one of his secretaries.

## EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the Acting President pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

## MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 9:47 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2906) to amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act in order to extend the authorization for appropriations.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following joint resolution, without amendment:

S.J. Res. 111. Joint resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to international efforts to further a revolution in child health.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 76. Concurrent resolution to congratulate Lech Walesa, leader of the independent Polish trade union *Solidarity*, on being awarded the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill and joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 4456. An act to extend the authorities under the Export Administration Act of 1979, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 279. Joint resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the re-

duction of emigration from the Soviet Union.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 63. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress concerning the compliance by the Soviet Union with certain international agreements on human rights;

H. Con. Res. 111. A concurrent resolution to commemorate the Ukrainian famine of 1933;

H. Con. Res. 177. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Soviet Union should allow pianist Vladimir Feltsman freedom to travel with his family to the United States to perform;

H. Con. Res. 194. A concurrent resolution expressing support for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and economic development of the Republic of Costa Rica and for the survival of Costa Rica's democratic institutions;

H. Con. Res. 196. A concurrent resolution calling upon the President to study the advisability and practicality of a collaborative people-to-people program between the United States and Mexico;

H. Con. Res. 197. A concurrent resolution expressing support for the agreement on a framework for negotiating a peaceful settlement to the conflict and turmoil in Central America which was reached by Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua as a result of the initiative of the Contadora group; and

H. Con. Res. 213. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress in support of the return to democratically elected Government in Argentina.

At 11:21 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Berry, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2915) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1984 and 1985 for the Department of State, the U.S. Information Agency, the Board for International Broadcasting, the Inter-American Foundation, and the Asia Foundation, to establish the National Endowment for Democracy, and for other purposes.

At 4:19 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4185) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984, and for other purposes; it recedes from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 5, 64, 75, 91, 92, 101, 107, 111, 112, 130, 133, 134, 138, 141, 142, 143, 149, 151, 152, 153, 156, 157, 158, 161, 163, 169, 172, 173, 176, 179, 180, 183, 184, 185, 186, 205, and 207 to the bill, and agrees thereto, and it recedes from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill num-

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bered 1, 2, 4, 6, 65, 69, 71, 72, 80, 85, 86, 103, 125, 137, 145, 146, 167, 168, 178, 181, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 206, 208, and 211 to the bill, and agree thereto, each with an amendment in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following joint resolution, without amendment:

S. 1046. An act to clarify the applicability of a provision of law regarding risk retention.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2350. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the authorities under that act relating to the National Institutes of Health and the National Research Institutes, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 100. Concurrent resolution calling upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to end the current repressive policies of forced labor and expressing the sense of the Congress that the exploitation of workers in forced-labor camps by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is morally reprehensible.

At 5:39 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Berry, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2968) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1984 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the U.S. Government, for intelligence community staff, for the Central Intelligence Agency retirement and disability system, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two House on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3385) to provide equity to cotton producers under the payment-in-kind program.

The message further announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 308) increasing the statutory limit on the public debt.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11 to the bill (H.R. 3959) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House has passed the follow-

ing bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 4210. An act to designate the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse Building in Greensboro, N.C. as the "L. Richardson Preyer Federal Building."

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

At 4:59 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 726. An act to amend the and extend the tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978, and for other purposes;

S. 450. An act to amend title 39, United States Code, to strengthen the investigatory and enforcement powers of the Postal Service by authorizing certain inspection authority and by providing for civil penalties for violations of orders under section 3005 of such title (pertaining to schemes for obtaining money by false representations or lotteries), and for other purposes;

H.R. 24. An act to make certain land owned by the United States in the State of New York part of the Treen Mountain National Forest;

H.R. 2230. An act to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1957 to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2590. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment act to authorize marketing research and promotion projects, including paid advertising, for filberts, and to amend the Potato Research and Promotion Act;

H.R. 2592. An act to transfer from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to the Administrator of General Services the responsibility for publication of the catalog of Federal domestic assistance programs, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2780. An act to extend and amend the provisions of title 31, United States Code, relating to the general revenue sharing program;

H.R. 4013. An act to extend the small business development center program administered by the Small Business Administration until January 1, 1985;

H.R. 4042. An act to continue in effect the current certification requirements with respect to El Salvador until the Congress enacts new legislation providing conditions for U.S. military assistance to El Salvador or until the end of fiscal year 1984, whichever occurs first;

S.J. Res. 44. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the week beginning on March 11, 1984, as "National Surveyors Week";

S.J. Res. 111. Joint resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to international efforts to further a revolution in child health;

S.J. Res. 141. Joint resolution to designate the week of December 4, 1983, through December 10, 1983, as "Carrier Alert Week"; and

H.J. Res. 93. Joint resolution to provide for the awarding of a special gold medal to Danny Thomas in recognition of his humanitarian efforts and outstanding work as a American.

The enrolled bills and joint resolutions were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

At 6:57 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by

Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1035) to make certain technical amendments to improve implementation of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, with an amendment, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 505. An act to designate the Federal building to be constructed in Savannah, Ga., as the "Juliette Gordon Low Federal Building."

The message further announced that the House disagrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4194) to extend the expiration date of section 252 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.

The message also announced that pursuant to the request of the Senate, the bill from the Senate (S. 2040) entitled "An act to amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 with respect to the treatment of mortgage backed securities, to increase the authority of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and for other purposes," is returned to the Senate.

The message further announced that pursuant to the provisions of 22 U.S.C. 276(d), the Speaker appoints as members of the U.S. delegation to attend the 25th meeting of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group on March 8 through 12, 1984, in Puerto Rico, the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. FASCELL, Chairman, Mr. BOLAND, Vice Chairman, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. BARNES, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. HORTON, Mr. WINN, Mr. STANGELAND, and Mr. MARTIN of New York.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2196) to extend the authorization of appropriations to the National Historical Publications and Records Commission for 5 years.

The message further announced that the House agrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (S. 589) to authorize \$15,500,000 for capital improvement projects on Guam, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 1837. An act to designate the Federal building in Seattle, Wash., as the "Henry M. Jackson Federal Building."

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3376. An act to declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Makah Indian Tribe, Washington;